

Mr. C. and the Frenchman only an hour or two before he was to die, and that they should have arrived at our tents about the same time. This senseless throw of despair gloom over our little community, and deepened our apprehensions deep and distressing coloring.

Before the parties returned who had started in the morning, the two men who were injured and left behind where the boat landed were turned, though they had not seen anything of the lagoon, or any trace of them. Party after party returned with the same want of success, worn down and exhausted with their travel over the burning sand, exposed to the scorching rays of the sun. If these poor fellows, who had been absent but a day, thus suffered, how horrible an agonizing must be the sufferings of those who occupied all our thoughts, and for whose safety the most painful feelings of suspense, fear and dread were entertained! Day after day passed away—the heavens above, clear and cloudless—the sun parched, dry and desert-like—the ocean sounding to our ears like the knell of hope—requiring rest and sleep.

With the morn of each day, fresh parties were sent out to scour the island, and two of the men started for the lagoon to be absent 3 days. The most unremitting exertions made, and the most unrelenting exertions made to discover some clue to the fate of the missing, to mourn as dead. Four days thus passed away, and the worst fears of our hearts were confirmed in our minds. We deemed it impossible that human nature could sustain such sufferings, extreme privations as they must have undergone for five consecutive days. Hope fled, and the dark shadow of despair rested upon all hearts.

Four long weary days of toil and anguish fled, and no tidings came! On the evening of the fourth day, while we sat at the door of the tent, our hearts heavy with woe, watching the declining sun as he sank to rest, and the quiet stars as they one by one shone out and took their accustomed place in the sky, a man, breathless with haste, came rushing towards us with the joyful intelligence of the arrival at the tents of the Mozart and his companions! I will not attempt to describe the ecstasy of our feelings—though they had risen from the dead, our surprise could not have been greater, our joy more extreme.

It appeared from their narrative, that they must have come within our distance of the tents, but, supposing themselves to be lost, retraced their steps, and after 36 hours constant walking, found themselves in the same spot they had started from. They then struck the beach and walked entirely round the island—a distance of at least 125 miles, having been without food or water for five days, and only managed to sustain life by bathing every 15 or 20 minutes in the sea, and by drinking the blood of turtles and sea-birds. Their appearance indicated but too truly the nature of their sufferings. Their eyes blood-shot and sunken, their faces blistered by the scorching sun, while the blood was seen starting from under the nails of their hands and feet. Their preservation from the most horrible deaths was indeed wonderful. Once, in their worst need, they broke accidentally through the upper crust of coral, which forms in cakes its usual parts of the island, and to their surprise saw water below, which, upon tasting, proved quite fresh and palatable, but in their situation much worse water than that found elsewhere would have been acceptable, and even the salt water they drank—they insisted—was quite different from ordinary sea-water.

It is a question of doubt whether the island affords water capable of supporting life, though my own impression is, that it does. All that drank, however, was when under the influence of excessive thirst. As regards food, fish and sea-birds abound; the former in great variety and of an excellent quality—the latter principally the common booby and man-of-war hawk, whose eggs afforded us many an excellent repast. Turtles, on some parts of the island, are quite numerous, though, during the whole time we were there, we succeeded in catching but one. Mr. Christie, in his walk round the island, caught three.

A short time after the party left in the boat for the lagoon, a new tent was commenced and finished off with a nice board floor, so that in this respect we were during the day, comfortable and well sheltered, by the double canvas, from sun and weather. Two or three times it rained for a few hours quite hard, but we always succeeded in getting a dry place somewhere.

The four or five days immediately succeeding the return of the wanderers was passed in writing letters to our friends in Honolulu and the United States, to send by the long boat, which was nearly ready to launch. Upon a desert island, cut off from all intercourse with the world, our minds must have been peculiarly affected, and we found it quite a difficult matter to write in an easy and natural style, so as not to alarm unnecessarily our friends. Finally, the letters were all ready, the boat completed, and we only waited the first smooth time to launch. This occurred upon Sunday, and notwithstanding the sacred character of the day, we all felt that the circumstances of our situation would justify the suspension of the day. Before launching the long-boat it was necessary to cast up an anchor, and to secure the vessel. Accordingly, the anchor was secured in the whole-boat, men selected standing ready to jump in the boat. The work is given to shove off, and with stout hearts and lusty strokes the little boat is impelled forward. Breaker after breaker follow each other in quick succession, like the sturdy blows of the smith which she rides over in safety. But as the tide which coneth in the night season, is the insidious wave that begins to form beyond the breaking waters. At first, but a perceptible undulation it approaches the reef, it acquires strength and power, and comes thundering on as though conscious of its fearful majesty and might. Vain, oh, puny boat and strong hearts alike, are your efforts! Though the might of a thousand men were there, still vain would be the struggle. Nearer and nearer the dread enemy approaches, rearing its horrid form aloft, until striking the boat, and its work is done! With a crash the boat is hurled, and the receding wave, with straining eyes, we see our hearts to see all striking our hearts as they strike the shore, or cringing to the beach for safety. All but one poor fellow reaches the shore—he still struggles with the angry and fierce waters, but above the maddening roar of the surf and the shrill cry of the sea-birds is heard his shriek of wild despair and agony. As soon as an attempt to rescue him could be made, three or four dashed into the surf, and the captain succeeded in hauling him ashore. Two hours, every exertion was made to restore him to consciousness, but though he had been only 10 minutes in the water, and at no time below the surface, all our efforts failed. God had called his spirit home. The next day, the last offices of man to his fellow man were rendered the beautiful service of the good and brave Englishman read over his remains, and amid sobs and sighs, and thoughts, we left "the sleeper with the Good-bye." If honesty of purpose, a conscientious discharge of duty and true generosity of soul find merit in Heaven, thy sins, poor Juan, will be lightly regarded at the judgment day.

After this fruitless attempt, we were obliged to wait for a fortnight ere the surf was sufficiently moderate to warrant another trial. On the morning of the 7th of February, the boat was launched, placed in charge of her crew, consisting of the first mate and 4 men, and anchored on the side of the reef in safety. The rest of the day was passed in getting on board water, wood and provisions for the voyage, but before this could be entirely effected, the sea began to rise and rendered it extremely dangerous to go on to the surf. The next day, however, by 9 o'clock everything was on board, and about half past the little vessel weighed anchor, and went gallantly on her way, amid our cheers and blessings. By 11 o'clock she was lost to view, and as we turned from gazing after her, we confided her to His protecting care, and wished whose knowledge a sparrow does not fall to the ground.

The next day, the captain and carpenter commenced making a still for the purpose of distilling sea-water, using for the purpose 5 market

rels, the ships' coppers, and a large copper tea-kettle, which had been found upon the island. An air-tight cover was fitted to the coppers, lined inside with copper, a hole being cut into it large enough to admit the mouth of the tea-kettle, which was then fitted or inverted; the musket barrels, after passing through a large cask of water, were then connected with the spout of the tea-kettle, and a still was completed capable of distilling 10 or 12 gallons of water a day. This accomplished, the men were sent over to the Moarua's beach, where water and provisions were commenced, and a boat was immediately lowered, capable of carrying all hands from the island. Case relief was not obtained in a reasonable time, from Honolulu or elsewhere. The keel—36 feet in length—was made of two pieces of timber about 6 by 10 inches in size; stem and stern posts were then raised—the floor timbers, about 3 inches square, were then laid into the keel, and bolted with large copper bolts; the ribs were of the same size and halved on the ends of the floor timbers; her planking of 14 inch boards. The greatest difficulty found was the want of nails. Her appearance, as she approached completion, was very boatlike and respectable, and the impression, generally, was that she would carry us all safely, should we be compelled to use her, to the Navigators, where we had made up our minds to go by the 10th of April unless relieved before.

Those who had nothing to do, amused themselves in fishing, reading and hunting eggs, which were sometimes found in great abundance. The only vegetables we had for most of the time was rice, which we ate first freely, but after a week or two, finding that it diminished rapidly, we went on an allowance of 2 small cups a day, which, among 7 or 8, was quite a small quantity. Our allowance of water was from 2 to 3 bottles a day, enough ordinarily, though sometimes more would have been acceptable. We found the meat of the booby and other sea fowls quite palatable, when parboiled for 8 or 10 hours, and then made into a stew; but a good appetite to enjoy such living is an essential, and this we were all blessed with. During the whole time we were upon the island, notwithstanding the oppressive heat of the weather, which was at times insufferable, not a single case of sickness occurred which we could trace to the climate.

Four or five weeks after our arrival upon the island, that part of it where our ship and the Moarua were wrecked began to assume quite a civilized appearance, and between the two places frequent travel had worn quite a road. On one side, our settlement consisted of 2 small comfortable canvas huts, 2 of these large and conspicuous—the rest suited to the wants of their owners. In front of most of them flag-staffs were erected, and on Sundays flags always hoisted upon them, on which day the service of the Episcopal Church was always read, and many of the crew attended. At the wreck of the Moarua there was quite a village, boasting of its French Hotel, Restaurant and other public houses, where man and beast could, according to notice, meet ample entertainment with the best the market affords. Among other notices was one to the effect that volunteers were wanted for Faunne's Island, "please apply at the Star and Garter," and a notice of a reward of \$5 for recapture of runaway, lost or mislaid. After the departure of the launch, looking to the fact that Faunne's Island, thinking that a ship might be found there, but no volunteers offered, and the expedition was abandoned.

From the time the launch sailed, scarcely a day passed without our meeting together and expressing our opinion as to the chances of her reaching Honolulu—the time when we should look for a vessel, &c. As this time approached, we began to feel apprehensive that the launch would not reach Honolulu, but would be compelled to go to some of the leeward islands; and our minds were about made up that we should have to trust our fortunes to the frail vessel now nearly completed.

Thursday morning, the 16th of March, about 9 o'clock, a sail was discovered bearing about North from our tents and standing to the south-west of us. No one would believe the assertion until confirmed by optical aid, and then that there was no mistake. There before our eyes, moved gallantly and gracefully, the fairest object that ever met our gaze—a sight which our weary eyes had watched for, many a weary day, and which we might never again behold. What a revulsion of feeling! But a brief moment since how isolated our condition—how unhappy our hearts—how filled with melancholy forebodings our souls! Now the spirit of joy fills every heart—speaks in each eye—in the flushed countenance and the light elastic tread. As soon as the sail was discovered, a messenger was despatched to communicate "the glad tidings of good news" to those who were at the other wreck, but it met them about half way, making all haste to get over and launch the whale-boat for the purpose of communicating with the ship. Never was there such a scene of excitement and various and contradictory remarks as the surmises in relation to the man-of-war. Some were of opinion that she was a man-of-war come expressly for us; others, that she was a chance vessel, a whaler. As she approached the island we were satisfied from the manner of her reducing sail, that she was a man-of-war, and shortly after, the French flag was discovered. By the time the men from the other tents arrived the vessel had rounded the eastern point of the island and was shut out from our view. In a few moments she have about, made sail and stood to the North, and from these circumstances we began to fear that she had not come for us, nor seen the signals, and that after all, we should be disappointed in our hope of being relieved. No time was lost however, in getting the boat launched in hope of overtaking her, and chase was given, the men bending cheerfully to the oars, and the main steering the boat. The wind by this time began to freshen, and as the boat drew her slow length along and made but little progress, we thought her chance of overtaking the ship a desperate one.

After watching the ship with the anxious suspense passed away in watching the ship till she was still and still standing away from the island. Everything wore the most discouraging appearance when some one reported two boats in sight. After watching attentively and eagerly for some time, every one was satisfied of the fact, and in about an hour the boat returned, bringing us the intelligence that Mr. Jayne had reached Honolulu in 22 days, and was now on board the Sarcelle, which vessel had been despatched to our relief by the French Consul as soon as intelligence reached him of our disaster. The surf was too high to attempt anything this day, and nothing was done.

The next morning the Haailio hove in sight and about 7 o'clock Capt. Jameson landed and breakfasted with us, being the first guest we had entertained. After breakfast Capt. Jameson returned to the schooner, Mr. Hobson and Capt. Curphy accompanied him, and afterward on board the Haailio for the purpose of interpreting between Mr. Ten Eyck, who was on board, and the officers, and making arrangements to embark the ladies and baggage. About noon they returned with Mr. Ten Eyck and the first lieutenant of the ship. Mr. Jayne also landed with a whale-boat, and two man-of-war boats were anchored outside to take off the baggage which was sent off to them through the surf by the whale-boat. About 4 o'clock the first lieutenant returned to the ship, which had been standing off the island, and on the island, it having been arranged with him that in case the surf would admit, the boats should be anchored in a place in the morning, ready to take the ladies to the ship. The next day and the day after, the surf was so high as to render it impracticable to attempt anything. During the three months we had been upon the island, nearly by change of the moon, though the wind did not vary in strength, and there was nothing to indicate the proximity of bad weather, the surf was always more fierce and violent than at any other time, and as the change was now approaching, we did not expect a favorable opportunity to embark for three or four days.

[The incidents connected with their journey across land and a short account of the island, we shall publish in our next number.]

For the Polynesian.

MR. EDITOR,—I was interested in reading the article signed "Justice," in your paper of the 15th inst., in that I fully approve the position or criticisms of the writer; but as you justly observe, "his remarks open a wide field for discussion upon topics of deep interest to this infant nation." And may we not hope that the same writer, or some other person on the same side of the question, will pursue the subject, and point out the precise line of policy to be pursued by this government? A full and candid discussion of this subject by those who honestly differ in opinion, would help to settle the minds of many, with regard to the true policy which ought to be pursued. There is no lack of complaints, but does not justice require that these complaints should be put in a definite form, and the true course definitely pointed out?

There are evidently three distinct lines of policy advocated in this little kingdom, to one or other of which, we all more or less incline. The first is advocated by those who regard the native inhabitants as "altogether a vulgar, vile, disgusting, degraded set of animals," who consider it "no sin to steal, or lie, or practice any kind of deception." These persons of course pay little regard to the good of these "disgusting animals" in the policy they advocate. They would open wide the door to the free ingress of a better race of beings, whatever their moral character; and allow all equal privileges, naturalized or not; and free all foreigners from responsibility to native courts; and thus set up, virtually, a separate and aggressive government, which would soon succeed in exterminating the "animals," as so "vile and disgusting" from the land. This course of policy can be seriously advocated only by those who adopt the maxim, that "might makes right," and is worthy of no regard by any who have a spark of humanity, not to say benevolence, remaining in their breasts.

But there are two other lines of policy open to those who have influence in the government, both of which may be advocated by honest minds, and true friends to this people. It is the merits of these two systems which we would rejoice to see discussed in your paper by the honest advocates of each system. One of these is substantially the system, pursued by the present government of admitting naturalized foreigners to all the rights of citizenship under the present sovereign, and to a share in the internal government of the islands; and of urging forward the cultivation of the soil—the industry and civilization of the people by the aid and example of foreigners.

The main feature of the other system, if I understand it, is more exclusive, and would confine the administration of government to native born subjects, at least so far as official administration is concerned, excluding foreigners from the right of soil in fee simple, and attempting to bring along gradually the native Hawaiians to sustain all the institutions of an enlightened, civilized and Christian people.

Much may be said in favor of both these systems; a wide field is here open for discussion. What does justice require? What does benevolence require? What does expediency require? Are both systems feasible, and which would result in the greatest good to the Hawaiian race? These and many other inquiries would come into the discussion and might lead to useful modifications of the present policy. The discussion would at least throw much light upon the present state of things at these islands, and probably satisfy the minds of many who have honest doubts with regard to the present political system.

Will not some of your correspondents graciously enlighten the public by a candid and lucid discussion of this subject?

AN UNNATURALIZED SUBJECT.

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**Published by Authority.**

NA KE AUPUNI.

Okiia e ke Kiaina Oahu, o P. B. Shelley huna  
o kana wahine o Mere ka inoa, no ha hewa o  
ka wahine.

**DIED.**

In this town May 5, Betsey W. Meek, wife of John Meek Esq., aged 41 years.

The funeral service will be performed at the residence of John Meek, Jr. on Monday next at 4 o'clock P. M.

**LATEST DATES.**

London,	- - -	Feb. 22	Oregon City,	- -	Dec. 1
Paris,	- - -	Feb. 28	California,	- -	Mar. 1
Washington,	- - -	March 5	Maximian,	- -	April 1
Canton,	- - -	Feb. 1	Tahiti,	- -	Mar. 1
Chile,	- - -	Feb. 12	Pera,	- -	Feb. 1

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**MARINE JOURNAL.**

**PORT OF HONOLULU.**

**Arrived.**

May 1—American merchant ship Isabella, Briggs, 17 days from Mazatlan.

Saturday, 1 P. M. Just arrived, a Chilean brigantine, name unknown.

**Sailed.**

May 4—American merchant ship Isabella, Briggs, for Hongkong.

Hawaiian bark Don Quixote, Farrington, for Bordeaux.

**PORT OF LAHAINA.**

**Arrived.**

April 29—American whale ship Abigail, Young, New Bedford, 6 1/2 months out, 60 sperm.

The American whale ship Washington, Fisher, New Bedford, 6 1/2 months out, 60 sperm.

**LAHAINA SELECT SCHOOL.**

THE inhabitants of Maui are respectfully informed that the subscriber will open the above on Thursday, May 18th, for the purpose of teaching the primary and higher branches of the Hawaiian Education. Terms of tuition per quarter, of 12 weeks, \$10. An evening school for "Adults," male and female, will also be held for instruction in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and Book Keeping.

Evenings of Tuition for Males—Monday and Thursday.

For Females—Tuesday and Friday.

WILLIAM H. PALMER.

Lahaina May 2d, 1848. tf—may 6

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons in any way interested in the estate of Ahung, a Chinaman, deceased, such as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, are hereby cited to appear before WILLIAM L. LEE, Esquire, Chief Justice of Superior Court, at his office in Honolulu, on Tuesday the 6th day of June next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to attend the final settlement of the accounts of the executors of said estate, and offer objections if any they have to such account.

HENRY RHODES,  
Clerk of the Superior Court.

Honolulu, April 29th, 1848.

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Ah-maw, Chinaman, late deceased, also to the estate of Assam, Chinaman, late deceased, or to the firm of Sam Hope late doing business at Hilo, Island of Hawaii, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having demands against the said firm or respective estates to present the same to

ACHOW,  
at Samsing & Co.'s Honolulu,  
or AHING, at Hilo.

Honolulu, May 2d, 1848. 4wtP

**DANCING.**

THE subscriber proposes to open a school for instruction in all kinds of Dancing, including Quadrilles, Cotillions, Waltzing, and Hornpipes. Private lessons given if required. Terms, &c., made known on application to the subscriber at the Auction Room of F. W. Thompson, Esq.

WM. J. ROBERTSON.

Honolulu, May 6, 1848. 3t

**MEAL AND HOMINY.**

INDIAN Corn, Meal and Hominy constantly for sale by

may 6—tf F. RODRIGUEZ VIDA.

**FLOUR.**

CHILE Flour of a superior quality for sale by the bag by

may 6 F. RODRIGUEZ VIDA.

**NEW GOODS.**  
**DAILY** expected, a cargo of assorted English, French and American **MERCHANDISE**, expressly selected for the Sandwich Islands, California and Oregon markets, and for sale by the subscribers, as follows, viz:—

**Dry Goods.**  
Cases 40 per cent, black milled baize Shirts, Gold and Long Cloths, 30 and 35 inch, 3-8 muslin regatta and striped cotton Shirts, Blue serge Shirts, men's spotted wool Frocks, White yarn Fanelet and plain Navy blue Frocks, Grey lambs' wool half Hoes, cloth Jackets, Striped woolen Mittens, black Flushing Trowsers, Riped Flushing pea and monkey Jackets, White woolen Drawers, 4 1/2 dco check Muslin, 64 Whiteops Lawn, 44 twilled cotton Ties, 534 embroidered brock muslin Dresses, Pantalones, 64 blue, wht, and orange cotton Bandanna Hdks, Red, white and yellow do do, printed do do, 98, 96, black and white Bananna Hdks, 98, 96 picture Bandanna do do, 44 Irish Linen, Vests, Gent's Longcloth Shirts (lin, dark col, bosoms, &c.) Figured Vestings, blk (fine, collar, colls, Moleskine, 34 mixed cotton Gambroons, ass'd linen Thread, Black, mazarine, mulberry dark olive Merino, Fancy mixed Doeskins, Suspenders, 64, 724 and 84 cashmere Shawls, assorted, "Brooks'" white and colored apool Cotton, Tape, ass'd, mens' and boys' cloth Caps, ass'd, An assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Combs, Broadcloth, Frock and Overcoats, check Muslin, Tweed sack Overcoats, imitation Madras Hdks, White Kersey trowsers and monkey Jackets, White and spotted wool Frocks, toilet Glasses, Brown and bleached linen Drills, strap Bonnets, Cotton and warranted table Covers, Flannel, ass'd, Damask table Cloths and Napkins, Velvet Caps, Lichen Sheetting and Dowls, French pink Prints, Biscuits and Ramscock Lawn, cambric Hdks, "Marshall" and "Thorp's" Thread, assorted, Parashall and Umbrellas, assorted Sun Shades, Black silk taffeta Cravats, 34 in, Ribbons, ass'd, Turkey red Indiennes, French Prints, ass'd, &c.

**Hardware.**  
Coral Axes, ass'd, Axe Hatches, horse Adzes, Broad shingling and cutting do, coffee Mills, "Hunt" and "Hatch" hatches, horse Adzes, Brads, Ship's Axes and Adzes, pointed Grindstones, Villa Locks, glue Kettles, iron Latches, Wardrobe hooks, Pumps and Levels, Locks, Closet Locks, window Springs, window Pulleys, Iron and brass Buttons, Blind Latches, shot Belts, Window Pulleys, with cords and weights, Window curtain Fixtures, Percussion Caps; Blind hinges and Pins, molasses Gages, Plastering and brick Trowels, Awls and handles, Ship's Knives and Pincers, shoe Hammer, Screw Stakes and Dies complete, drawing Drivers, Measuring Tapes, 50 and 75 feet, Screw Knives, Chisel handles, ass'd, and Tack, Pridirons, Rigger's Screws, Iron Sacks, chopping Knives, Brass Padlocks, halter Chains, spoke Shaves, Solder, hand saws, school iron and iron Sieves, Handled hoes, brass and iron wire Sieves, Mexican Bitts and Spurns, common Cane Knives, Sheath, hook and fish Knives, iron table Spoons, Britannia tea and table Spoons, Bristol brick Dust, Native Spades, porcelain lined saucers, paint brush, Square and round bane Pry's, assorted shot, Short and long handle Pry's, rivets and Spikes, Solder, handle, wire, Knives, brass Locks, assorted, Iron Wire, for farmers' use, pen and Jack-knives, Brass and iron Wood Screws, brass File Cases, Ship Scrapers, fancy powder horns, Jewsharps, Handcuffs, copper Tacks, Japanned tea Trays, Strap and pump hammers, hand and ripping saws.

**Groceries, &c.**  
Cordage, Butter, Cheese, in tins, Pine Apple do, Mixed Pickles, Baltimore Oysters, Virginia ham, Sardines, olive oil, white and salt hoxes Raisins, Zante Currants, Loaf and crushed Sugar, split Peas, Dried Apples, dried Beef, white Beans, Cassia, Fine lemon Syrup, tomato Ketchup, rose Water, Ass'd Essences, stoutness' Elkhir, Ground Spices, Nutmegs, Maple, Confectionery Ground and Kernel Pepper, Capers and Olives, Fine table salt in boxes, Prunes, Cider vinegar, Sugar, all Cigars, Macaroni, Wagon, Sago, Vermacelli, Manufactured candivish and common "Colacco," Alsoy's E. L. pale Ale (quarts and pints.) Biscop's Porter, (quarts and pints, Family Brown Soap, No. 1, &c.

**Cordage and Canvas.**  
D'Brusgin's Canvas, heavy and light ravens' Duck, Russia Cordage, (Hoth's No. 1.) holt Rope, Oakum, &c. S. H. WILLIAMS & CO.  
Honolulu, April 4, 1848. if

**NEW CHINA GOODS.**  
**FOR** sale by the undersigned, the cargo of the "JULIAN," Morán, master from Hong kong, consisting of goods expressly selected for this, and the Californian and Mexican Markets.  
Black Silshaws, black Satin, dark blue Satin, Cases of assorted colored Satin Aprons, Cape Shawls, 66 inch square, black Ribbon, Scarlet, crimson, and chocolate Bandas, Cotton and striped Satin, black and white Scarlet, crimson, blue, orange and white Pongee Hdks of superior quality, Black satin Hdks of superior quality, Black Gros de Naples, white Sarsnetts, White Satins, strap Lutetizing, Cambrics, Scarlet and pink Satin, satin Stripes, Parsee Satin, superior heavy colored Satins, Black silk Hdks, white and black Sugarware, Vases, Work Boxes, Writing Boxes, Cabinet's, Card Boxes, Cigar Boxes, Work Boxes, Round Tables, grasscloth Hankerchiefs, Feather Fans, with ivory and mother of pearl handles, Red and figured leather Trunks, dressing Cases, Camphor wood Nesting in nests, willard Balls, Mahagran and mahagran Wagon, Sugarware, Cotton Mosquito Chetting, col'd and wht Matting, Lacquered leather Shoes, mother o' pearl Buttons, Black and white leather Shoes, Nappies, Embroidered velvet Shoes, ivory Chessmen, Rice paper Pictures, Rice, Coffee and Hats, Teas, consisting of Congo, Powehong, Young Hyson, Oolong, Hyson, Silver ware, consisting of brace buckles, &c., Patent Manila Cordage.

**HENRY SKINNER & CO.**  
Honolulu, April 15, 1848. if

**NEW GOODS.**  
**DAILY** expected to arrive the "PARAMATTA" on the 18th, having sailed from that port on the Liverpool, with a general assortment of goods, expressly purchased for this market, California, Oregon, and West Coast of Mexico, partly consisting of—  
84 blue chrome, and dark Prints, Velveteens, Blue and white Cottons, assorted Hosiery, Bayetas de Cien hilos, Merino de Lana, Ready made Clothing of all descriptions, A choice lot of Tartan and other Silks for ladies' dresses.  
Mousseline de Laine, Hardware, Holloware, Tin Ware, Ale, Porter, Wines, Martell's Brandy, And a complete assortment of Manchester Goods.  
Also—  
Expected to arrive the "TEPIC," having left Liverpool for this port with a further supply of Manchester, Yorkshire, and Sheffield Goods for this market. The Tepic having to deliver cargo to the Russian American Company at Sitka, will proceed hence to that port after which she will be offered for sale; she is three years old, A 1, has had this very new lower lower masts, and a complete and very expensive outfit; is a fast sailer, has good accommodations, and presents a good opportunity to any one desirous of purchasing a first class vessel.

**STARKEY, JANION & CO.**  
Honolulu, April 1, 1848.

**NOTICE.**  
**MY** note in favor of William French, dated Honolulu, April 1st, 1838, for French's affairs, having been lost or mislaid while Mr. French's affairs were in Chancery, this is to notify all persons that said note is cancelled, having been duly made null, and void.  
Honolulu, April 29, 1848. 185\*

**COTTAGE FOR SALE.**  
**A** NEAT and convenient wooden Cottage situated in Nu'uanu Valley, in good repair, will be sold low, if applied for soon, on application to  
m25. tf. C. BREWER, 2d.

**NEW SAILS.**  
**ONE** ship's new Main Topsail, 1 Mizzen Topsail, 1 Storm Stay sail. For sale by  
mh 4—tf. EVERETT & CO.

**SALMON.**  
**FOR** sale, 60 barrels prime in prime order, by  
F. SALMON VIDA.  
ap 1 tf

**FOR SALE BY MAKEE & ANTHON**  
**150** bags best Chile Flour,  
 5,000 lbs. Bread, 2000 lbs. Beef and Pork,  
 10,000 lbs. S. Coffee, 10,000 S. Sugar,  
 2,000 lbs. American Rice, 75 bbls. Molasses,  
 2 bbls. Honey, 20 boxes Tea, 50 bbls. Ale,  
 40 doz. Cherry, 20 doz. Hock, 10 kegs Sherry,  
 20 doz. Brand Cordial, Paints & Oils,  
 Canvas, heavy and light Raven's Duck, Twine,  
 150 Coils Manila and Hemp Cordage,  
 10 boxes Oakum, &c., &c.  
 Preserved Meats in tins, Sardines, Soy,  
 Curry Powder, Olive Oil, Vinegar,  
 Ginger, Allspice, loaf and crushed Sugar,  
 Arrowroot, Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs, Pickles,  
 Table Salt, Mustard, Raisins, Macaroni,  
 Currants, Tobacco Pipes, Cigars,  
 Cane and wooden seat Chairs, &c., &c.  
 An assortment of Prints and Cottons,  
 Blankets, ready made Clothing, Linen,  
 Mosquito Netting, damask Napkins, Toweling,  
 Irish Linen, with Cravats and Handkerchiefs,  
 Suspenders, Hosiery, Shoes and Boots,  
 Guayaquil and palm leaf Hats, Stationery.  
 An assortment of Hardware, Tinware,  
 Glass and Crockery ware, &c., &c.  
 Honolulu, Feb. 19, 1848. feb19 mf

**JUST RECEIVED**  
**DER** bark "Samoset" and for sale by the  
 subscribers, an assortment of Dry Goods, Croch-  
 ry, Tin Ware, &c., consisting of  
 5 cases Gambroons, 3 bales striped Shirts,  
 5 bales Metchum Demins, 1 case mix'd Satinets,  
 1 case cotton HdKs, 12 pec cotton Carpeting,  
 3 pec plain Cassimeres, 6 pec Welch Twills,  
 Dinner and Tea Sets, different patterns,  
 Ewers and Basins, Saddle and Brush Trays,  
 Covered Chambers, Cups and Saucers, Bowls,  
 Covered Jugs, Porter Mugs, Sugar's, Plates,  
 Dishes, 10 12 14 and 16 inch, Soup Plates,  
 Napkins 9 and 10 inch.  
 12 doz 6 quart Tin Pans, 12 doz 4 quart do do,  
 25 doz sailors' Pots, 20 doz pint Cups,  
 5 doz Coffee Pots, 4 doz Tea Pots,  
 Double and single Blocks, corded, of all sizes,  
 Sheives, single Pins, Hanks, Mat Hoops,  
 Belaying Pins, Hand Pans, Hickory Fids,  
 Clothes Pins, Wooden Bowls, &c. &c.  
 mh 4-tf EVERETT & CO.

**C. W. VINCENT,**  
**BUILDER, CARPENTER AND JOIN-**  
**ER,** is prepared to receive proposals for exe-  
 cuting orders in either or all of the above branches  
 of business, at his old stand, in Honolulu. Contractors  
 who favor him with proposals may be assured of  
 his immediate attention to the same, and that his  
 estimates will always be upon terms as reasonable  
 as can be obtained at any other establishment. His  
 facilities for building are unsurpassed, and his work-  
 men all of the first order. Any work entrusted to  
 his care, will be warranted to fully meet his obli-  
 gations.

C. W. V. has in connection with his other  
 business a large supply of very superior California,  
 Columbia River and American Lumber, suitable for  
 all branches of building, which will be disposed of on  
 reasonable terms.

Also, a large lot of ready made doors, door frames,  
 window frames, sash, blinds, &c., &c., to which he  
 would call the attention of the public.

N. B.—Surficial Shells will be furnished, if required,  
 at rates more than low to ensure satisfaction.  
 my22 ly.

**Z. BENT & CO.,**  
**HOUSE CARPENTERS,** would respect-  
 fully inform their friends and the public that  
 they are prepared to execute orders in their business  
 in a thorough, workmanlike manner, at the shortest  
 notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

They are prepared at all times to contract for  
 building, and persons entrusting work to their care  
 may rest assured that it will be executed in a man-  
 ner to ensure entire satisfaction, as they are enabled  
 to attend to it personally.

Lumber and building materials supplied at the  
 lowest market prices.

American manufactured Sash, Blinds and Door  
 Frames on hand and for sale.

All orders promptly executed my29 ly

**SAMUEL RAWSON,**  
**CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,**  
 would inform the public, that he has establish-  
 ed himself in Honolulu for the purpose of car-  
 rying on the business of repairing and cleaning  
 Watches, Clocks, and fine JEWELRY.

He has lately received superior sets of tools of  
 the most approved styles and finish, and he hopes  
 by assiduous endeavors to please, and punctu-  
 ally in executing orders, to merit a share of public  
 patronage.

For sale a great variety of lunets, plain and  
 double flint glasses, watch springs, chains, verges,  
 &c., &c.

Keep Shop directly opposite the residence of Dr.  
 Wood. my22 ly

**HOTEL D'UNIVERS.**  
**PIERRE LE GUEVEL** takes  
 this method of returning thanks to  
 his friends for past patronage, and  
 begs leave to inform them and the  
 public generally, that he has fitted up the establish-  
 ment heretofore occupied by him in superb style.—  
 No pains or expense has been spared, to render the  
 establishment a desirable place in every respect.

Having fitted up a suite of sleeping apartments,  
 transient visitors will be accommodated with good  
 board and lodging on reasonable terms.

Gentlemen supplied with private board. Pic-Nic,  
 public and private parties provided for at short no-  
 tice.

Connected with this establishment is a large Bill-  
 iard Room with two new Tables, recently fitted up  
 in good style. tf—mh 11

**NATIONAL HOUSE.**  
**WILLIAM WOND** would re-  
 spectfully inform the residents of  
 Honolulu and others visiting this  
 place, that he has opened the above  
 named House in the new building recently erected  
 on the street leading to Nuuanu Valley.

The house is commodious and airy and is fitted up  
 in elegant style.

The choicest of Wines, Liquors and Cigars con-  
 stantly on hand.

Billiard Table and Bowling Alleys attached.  
 aug7 ly

**THE "BLONDE."**  
**JOSEPH BOOTH, Proprietor**  
 and keeper of the above named House,  
 would notify strangers and the public  
 generally, that the "good cheer" he  
 has ever endeavored to accommodate them with will  
 be amply provided for the future. Superior Wines,  
 Spirituous and Malt Liquors, excellent cigars and an  
 accomplished barkeeper, he hopes will insure him  
 a continuance of that patronage he has ever en-  
 deavored to deserve.

The usual evening amusements will be continued  
 as heretofore, and all are invited to participate in  
 them. Gambling, quarreling and fighting are abso-  
 lutely prohibited. my22 ly.

**THE "TELEGRAPH."**  
**McDUFF & FRIEL** take this  
 method of returning thanks to their nu-  
 merous patrons for past favors, and would  
 remind the public that their late supplies  
 of Liquors and amusements will be continued.  
 As used as heretofore, by men of long experi-  
 ence in the business, thereby ensuring the greatest satis-  
 faction.

McD. & F. hope by personally attending to their  
 business, to merit a continuance of that liberal pa-  
 tronage they have so long enjoyed.

N. B.—Two superior Bowling Alleys attached.—  
 The usual evening amusements will be continued.  
 No bettings allowed, and good order will be enforced.  
 my22 ly.

**REGULAR PACKET FOR LAHAINA.**  
**THE Clipper Schooner KAME-**  
**HAMEHA III,** Captain ANTONIA,  
 having fine accommodations, will run  
 regularly between this port and Lahai-  
 na, except when required on His Majesty's service.  
 Her days of departure from Honolulu, as near as  
 can be calculated upon, will be Monday, at 5 P. M.;  
 from Lahaina on Thursday evenings. She will car-  
 ry mails and take freight and passengers, but will  
 not be accountable for damage sustained by freight.  
 Apply to Captain on board or to J. PIKOLI.  
 my 22 tf.

**FLOUR.**  
**SUPERFINE FLOUR** Flour, 120 bags for  
 sale by MAKEE & ANTHON. mh 9 tf